

expanded as they are in that specimen, neither are they quite so large. The degree of "cuppiness" in this coral appears, however, to be directly dependent upon the character of its environment. Where the bottom is hard and free from mud, then will the calyx be deep, but where (as is the case in many parts of the Straits, and notably at the spot where the 'Challenger' specimen was obtained) the bottom consists largely of soft mud the coral will then be more or less flattened out. This modification is, of course, only what we might, *à priori*, expect to occur; for if a coral living on mud had a deep cup, this would very soon become filled with sediment. So far as my experience goes, mud is the greatest enemy a coral has to dread, and one frequently finds special adaptations to enable it to exist on muddy ground. Thus, specimens of *Turbinaria* from muddy bottom often present a convex upper surface instead of possessing the normal cup-shape, or one side of the cup may be notched or hollowed out, or, again, the cup may be perforated at its base in order to enable the mud to escape, and thus to prevent the clogging of the coral.

It is not my intention here to enter further into a consideration of the morphology and relationships of *Moseleya*, as the elucidation of these questions will, I hope, be undertaken at the much more competent hands of Mr. H. M. Bernard.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

Die Mimik des Menschen. By HENRY HUGHES. Frankfurt-a.-M.: Johannes Alt, 1900. Pp. xi, 423.

STUDENTS of psychology should extend this treatise a hearty welcome. It is comprehensive in its scope, and the various sections are skilfully condensed, yet so as to lose nothing for the sake of brevity. The book is divided into five sections or chapters, and these again are subdivided into smaller sections, thus facilitating reference.

What seem to be omissions are probably intentional on the part of the author. Sub-section V. of Section II. is historical in character, and claims to be a phase of the subject hitherto untouched. We quite agree with the author that the attitude of caution should be ours when drawing conclusions from purely lay-sources relative to incidents of animal instinct and expressions of the emotions. We wish that this section—the section, moreover, most likely to interest readers of this journal—had been more fully treated.

The illustrations certainly leave much to be desired: for the most part they have been drawn from other works; some of them are old, and none of them are beautiful. They are unworthy of the rest of the book.